

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 28, 1902.

THE SITE IS ALL RIGHT.

There has been much doubt in the public mind as to the construction of the federal building in this city, on the site that was selected and adopted. Some difficulty arose in excavating for the foundation, through the unexpected flow of water that was encountered. It was thought by some folks to be of so formidable a character that a change would have to be made in the site of the building. But it appears that this has been determined to be not at all necessary.

While it may be somewhat unusual in this locality for large structures to be erected on a spot subject to such a condition, it is not at all uncommon in other parts of the country, and some buildings of immense dimensions have been erected on ground where much greater obstacles had to be met than those here referred to. The site has been thoroughly inspected, and the Salt Lake public will be gratified to learn that the work commenced will not be retarded, but measures will be taken to render perfectly secure the foundations for the federal building on the site originally chosen.

If there had been found a necessity for a change of base, it would have been very unfortunate, because the progress of the work would have been materially hindered, and perhaps other unforeseen difficulties might arise at any place newly chosen, and thus time would roll along without any definite results being reached for an indefinite period.

There need be no dubiety in regard to the safety of the building to be erected, as the whole matter of construction is in competent hands under government supervision, and we may confidently look for an imposing public edifice, within a reasonable time, which will grace lower Main street and add greatly to the appearance of that part of our city, increase the value of property in the vicinity, and cause the building of many other edifices both for business and for dwellings, which will increase the beauty and importance of the principal street of the capital of our State.

PECULIAR PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings were had in the District court on Wednesday, which are somewhat peculiar. A motion was presented on behalf of the city, for leave to occupy certain premises sought to be condemned as a site for a reservoir and dam. The court ruled in favor of the motion, after hearing counsel on both sides of the case. This, however, is but a temporary permission, so that the city engineer may investigate the premises and find out what will be actually required to determine whether the site is suitable for the purpose or not. But this is part of a proceeding for the condemnation of the land in question for a reservoir site. The permission to prospect excludes the house, barn, spring and a portion of a pasture contiguous which are occupied by the defendant.

The peculiarity of the proceeding is that Salt Lake City has not taken action in this matter, nor has it authorized any officer of the city to commence these proceedings. If the counsel for the defendant had inquired sufficiently into the case, they might have presented their side in a little different light before the court. All that the city engineer has been authorized to do by the committee appointed to investigate the matter of sites for reservoirs, is to make preliminary examinations and report to the committee. Anything further than that is without authority and may be resisted by the parties in possession.

This has no bearing upon the question of the suitability of the site selected without legitimate authority. No one has been authorized by the committee to spend a dollar in the direction now taken, and until so authorized all such proceedings, whether in court or out of court, are without authority in law.

The morning paper that has been backing the city officials in their unauthorized action, stated emphatically, at first, that what they were doing "was expressly authorized by the council." This was repeated from day to day. But it seems that the facts presented by the "News" have become so patent to that paper, that it now modifies its comments as follows:

"Certain prudent steps in business and all practical affairs are universally recognized, even though the letter of authority may not specifically mention them."

We are pleased to see even this change of heart in our contemporary, which has failed to find that "express authorization" or "specific mention" which it has insisted had been extended by the council. The committee appointed to attend to this business has not taken any steps towards the accomplishment of the work before it, as the chairman has been out of the city for some time, but it will doubtless attend to this business as soon as possible. It is also probable that the City

Council will require reports as to the progress of the investigation ordered, and then it will be seen how far some officials have overstepped the bounds of their authority.

AUTHORITY TO MARRY.

A county clerk in the south desires to be informed, through the Deseret News, whether he has the right to perform a marriage ceremony by virtue of his office, and if not by what authority the county clerk of Salt Lake county performs so many marriage ceremonies.

He further wishes to know whether it will be proper for him to perform a marriage ceremony as an Elder in the Church, for parties who are not members of that Church and give a certificate as an Elder.

The answer is, that he has no authority, under the laws of the State of Utah, to perform a marriage ceremony by virtue of his office as a county clerk. The law is very plain on this matter. It is as follows:

"Marriages shall be solemnized by the following persons only:
1. Ministers of the Gospel or priests of any denomination, in regular communion with any religious society.
2. Justices of the Peace, Mayors of cities, and Judges of the District and Supreme courts."

The inquirer is mistaken, in stating that the present county clerk of Salt Lake county has performed a number of marriage ceremonies. The fact is he has not figured in that capacity at all. There have been marriage ceremonies performed in the office of the county clerk, but they were solemnized by some person having authority as a minister of the Gospel, or as an official authorized by statute as quoted above.

An Elder in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has authority, in common with a minister of any religious denomination, to perform a marriage ceremony under the laws of the State. In that sense it is a civil marriage only, and therefore may be performed for persons not of our faith, and the certificate can be made out accordingly.

If it is performed for members of the Church, it can be attended to under the authority of the Holy Priesthood by an Elder or Priest, in proper form. But authority to officiate in this way should be obtained from the presiding authorities of the ward or Stake wherein the ceremony is to be performed, just as in the administration of other ordinances of the Church.

All should be done under proper direction. The power to officiate in inherent in the Priesthood, but every man holding it should be "in subjection to the powers that be," for the Lord's house is a "house of order," and no one should run before he is sent, or officiate in Church ordinances without direction or permission from the proper presiding authorities.

A NEW PARTY.

According to a report in the St. Louis World, a new political party was formed the other day in that city. The meeting at which the new movement was started was not very well attended, but it is thought possible that the principles discussed will gain attention in due time.

The father of the new party is a young man named George Higgins. In his opening address he explained that the new party would endeavor to obtain reform in the economic conditions of the people. He explained that in St. Louis there are now over 60,000 men idle or working for miserably low wages, because young women and little girls are being employed at still more miserable wages. The result is, he said, that there are about 200 men for every job offered to them. A great number of women are willing to work for nothing, and greedy employers are taking advantage of that fact.

He further stated:
"If you go downstairs and stand on any corner of Franklin avenue you will shortly see hundreds—nay, thousands—of poor little girls, some only 10 and 12 years of age, walking home from their employment. They have been working hard in dry goods stores from 7 o'clock this morning until 11 o'clock tonight. Their compensation for these sixteen hours of arduous labor is at the rate of about 25 cents per hour. Most of these poor little child-women receive about \$1.50 a week for their nerve-killing labor. If it is permitted to go on for another ten years, there will be no women left in our country capable of becoming mothers. There will be no men left either, for with 10-year-old girls taking their places they will all have starved to death. There are 30,000 young men and young girls employed in this city by the different dry goods stores, clothing factories and other makers and dealers in wearing apparel. There are 30,000 others employed in factories of other descriptions. These 60,000 young men and young women are supposed to provide themselves with food, lodging and good clothing and keep their virtue on an average salary of \$3.50 a week. Our houses of ill-fame are recruited from the classes I have mentioned. God help them! I."

The new party is formed for the purpose of remedying these conditions. But how? Shall women by law be prohibited from earning a living? Must there be no alternative for the young, dependent woman but charity? The case of the woman who has a home and friends to support her, and who works merely for the sake of getting money to spend on amusements and extravagance needs no consideration, but what of others who must work for a living?

It is admitted that the circumstances that force so many young women to seek employment outside the home, are deplorable, and it is perhaps well that the matter is brought to general attention. It was recently shown by census statistics that about twenty-five per cent of the women in this country, counting all above the age of ten years, are "employed in gainful occupations." In Boston over 20 per cent are so employed. In New York and Philadelphia, the percentage is about 37. In some places it reaches the high figure of 41 per cent. It is evident that something is wrong, when the heavy burdens of life are shifted over to tender shoulders, as is the case among savages and some half-civilized nations. But what, under present conditions, is the remedy? It would be idle to discuss the merits or demerits of the claims of the St. Louis reformers, until they make their plans known to the public.

THE FINDS AT NIPPUR.

The Rev. A. T. Clay, assistant of Professor Hilprecht, of the Babylonian Exploration expedition, contributes an interesting article to Woman's Home Companion, on the truly remarkable archaeological finds at Nippur. The article is illustrated with fine pictures of the work done and the results achieved.

Nippur is the Old Testament city Calneh, and is now regarded as the most ancient city excavated. It is situated midway between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, about 50 miles from the city of Babylon. Previous to the arrival of the American explorers, there was nothing to see except mounds or hills rising up from the surrounding plain. Now it is shown that these mounds are the monuments under which past civilizations have found a grave.

Among the illustrations shown in Mr. Clay's article is a key stone arch; also an enclosure resembling somewhat the "kings' graves," near Jerusalem. There is also a drainage pipe made of water-jars.

One very important fact is revealed by the excavations made at this place. And that is this, that the antiquities of the very earliest period about which anything is known for certain, prove that the human race at that time was very far advanced in civilization. The earliest writings found are not pictorial outlines, but well developed characters. The gem cutter's and sculptor's arts were further advanced than they were subsequently in Babylonia, and it is a question whether those arts are surpassed even in our own day. This is a matter of the utmost importance. For to some the doctrine of slow growth from the very crudest beginning has become almost an axiom. To others, it seems more natural to believe, that man first appeared on earth as a being enjoying a high degree of civilization, and that the waves of civilization have risen and fallen several times, according to the degree of faithfulness with which the position relating to man's eternal place of origin has been maintained. And archeology, so far, seems to favor this view.

The library found at Nippur is certainly among the most important discoveries. It contains perhaps 150,000 tablets, every one of which belongs to the period before Abraham. It is supposed that the creation and deluge stories, as handed down by the Assyrians and Babylonians will be found among these literary treasures, and that a vast amount of information on the earth's early history will be gained. Professor Hilprecht, we understand, will devote his life to the deciphering and publication of these tablets.

THE RICH MAN'S VIEW.

The president of the Philadelphia Reading company has sent a letter to a religiously inclined friend, on the coal strike situation. In the letter he says:

"The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by the labor agitators but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country, and upon the successful management of which so much depends. Do not be discouraged. Pray earnestly that right may triumph, always remembering that the Lord God omnipotent still reigns and that His reign is one of law and order and not of violence and crime."

The most puzzling part of this paragraph is that in which the writer refers on one hand to the labor agitators, and on the other, to the "Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country." Is that contrast just? Are there no "Christian men" among the laborers who ask for just wages? Are the "Christians" only among those who control property interests? And is it always true that such control is from God? It is true that some who have control of property do not always act as "Christians."

The proper use of property is, according to the highest authority, for the benefit of fellowmen. To make friends with it, that will receive one in the everlasting mansions. It is therefore safe to say that those on whom God bestows it, are such whom He, in His infinite wisdom, knows will use it right. When it is used only for selfish purposes, there will always be a well founded suspicion that it is obtained by some other means than divine providence. It may be true that law-breaking is very wrong in the workingman who can think of no other means of letting all the world know that he is suffering under the iron heel of oppression, but it is infinitely more wrong in those who control the property, and influence for the amelioration of their fellowmen. For their selfishness, their insensibility to the wrongs of others, they can claim no divine justification, no excuse whatever.

COUNTING THE COST.

The question of the actual losses of the Boers in the recent war, has always been one of mystery. The Boers themselves did not issue bulletins with information on that point, and the British estimates were much exaggerated. According to those bulletins more Boers were killed and captured than the two republics ever had in the field.

According to Red Cross society figures, the total Boer loss by death during the entire war was about 4,400, of which 2,700 were killed in battle, or died of wounds received, while about 700 died in captivity as prisoners of war. This is supposed to be approximately correct figures, perhaps as nearly correct as can ever be obtained. It is not a very heavy loss, considering the length of time the conflict lasted, and the superior equipment of the British soldiers.

The British loss in deaths from wounds and diseases, is given as 23,000. That is, for every Boer killed, Great Britain gave about five of her own soldiers, besides the enormous outlay in money. Everything considered, the question is whether even victories can be bought too dearly, provided there are other ways of settling difficulties—arbitration, for instance.

The explanation offered of the comparatively small loss of the Boers is

that they knew their country so well and managed to shelter themselves to a wonderful extent under the heavy fire, and exhibited incredible skill and shrewdness in selecting the occasions of their attacks. This, then, should be a lesson to all small countries who may dread a hostile invasion. It should be a suggestion as to what kind of military training will be of most use to them in the hour of trouble.

The photographic trust negatives individual enterprise.

Mr. Roosevelt is having another time of his life, "way down in Maine."

A man who swings around the circle must of necessity talk in a circle.

Because salvation is free is no good reason for making a town "wide open."

It was a fine rain although it fell upon the unjust as well as upon the just.

To make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before—plant two seeds instead of one.

It is no more than fair that Cuba should furnish the sugar with which to plant the reciprocity pill.

The Sacramento convention showed California's governor to be a green Gage, but still he got no plums.

Sheriff Christman of San Juan county says the Navajos are starving. All they have for food is reflection.

President Burt of the Union Pacific has been arrested on ten warrants. This should warrant him a busy time.

The army of defense at Newport is taking its warning-up exercises. This would indicate that it expects a hot time.

It may be well for some judges to lay down the ermine at seventy, but at eighty John Marshall was laying down the very best of law.

General Alger wishes it to be understood, in the matter of the Michigan senatorship, that he is willing to have greatness thrust upon him.

Because Professor Andrew Shedd, of Emory College, Georgia, expressed some rather liberal views on negro rights, he was compelled to "slide out."

And now E. Benjamin Andrews says that poor people have too many children. Stuff and nonsense! They have too little of the good things of the world.

It is quite safe to say that the declarations of the forthcoming conventions will be, substantially, the same old conventionalities with a few new trimmings.

So far as having anything to do with the direction of military matters in the Philippines is concerned, General Miles' position in the isles will be that of "a looker-on here in Vienna."

Belle Meade, General Jackson's famous stock farm, is soon to go under the hammer. Not since Terrebonne was sold has there been auctioned off in the south such a famous place.

The magnetic pole discovered in 1831 by Sir James Clark Ross is now believed to have changed its position. Word comes from Copenhagen, Denmark, that Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, with seven companions, will start from the west coast of Greenland next spring for the purpose of relocating it. When relocated it should be reset, and set good and deep so that it will "stay put."

A tender-hearted Irishman at Altoona, Pa., has been prosecuted by a local humane society for excessive kindness to a horse. He was so fond of an intelligent horse that he would not allow it to work or even be exercised. For four years the horse had not been out of the stable. The society thought such kindness misdirected, and haled the man into court. It is a traditional fact that kindness once killed a cat but this is the first case on record where kindness almost killed a horse.

Professor Oscar L. Triggs, of the University of Chicago, predicts that the day is coming when "the government will own everything and the people instead of being known as citizens will be called stockholders." He adds: "Instead of paying taxes to the government, the people will receive sustenance from the government. Each man will receive the same." The worth of this prediction can easily be estimated when it is remembered that Professor Triggs is the same gentleman who compared J. D. Rockefeller with Shakespeare, and to the advantage of the former.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The spirit in which the people are prepared to receive President Roosevelt is indicated by what occurred at Hartford, Conn., where he was presented by Father Sullivan with a beautiful floral horseshoe, the gift of ten thousand workmen of that city, inscribed "Workingmen Welcome to our President." As well he might be, President Roosevelt was deeply touched by this mark of popular favor, and warmly expressed his appreciation of it. The speech which he delivered in a crowded auditorium at Hartford touched briefly upon the policy of the government with reference to its insular possessions, and containing a succinct and clear declaration as to Cuba.

New York Mail and Express.

The President is in a peculiar position. He is frankly ambitious of nomination and election to the high office he now holds by constitutional succession. There is no concealment of that acknowledged fact. But how far, if at all, he shall make manifest that desire to the people whom he will address is for his own discretion and good taste to determine. Of wider interest will be his utterances upon the policies of his administration and his views as to future legislation. The relative importance that he attaches to several topics of current discussion may have a real influence in shaping his conduct of the campaign.

Boston Herald.

A London paper remarks: "Mr. Roosevelt has abolished the democratic custom of shaking hands with America. It led to the assassination of Mr. McKinley, and even when innocent it is tedious and fatiguing. Citizens who meet the President will bow to him. Some Americans will regard this as the creeping in of aristocracy, if not of monarchy." It is assuming much to say that handshaking led to the assassination at Buffalo. However, the other objections against the custom, set forth above, are well founded, and

the American public is sensible enough to welcome the discontinuance of public presidential handshaking.

Kansas City Star.

It is estimated that at least two-thirds of President Roosevelt's audience at Hartford was made up of workmen. The address, the report says, was enthusiastically received, and was again and again interrupted by applause. The same things have been noticed wherever the President has spoken. His audiences have been thoroughly cosmopolitan. Workmen have been prominent—not out of mere curiosity—and beside them have crowded professional and business men.

Springfield Republican.

It may be said, finally, concerning the address at Hartford, that as a political deliverance it was distinctly disappointing in failing to suggest even the possibility that the Philippines would be granted their independence when they appear fitted for it. Rather did the president end by dwelling on the alleged commercial advantages of possessing them—an idea which is entirely inconsistent with the policy of holding those people simply as pupils in the art of self-government.

Portland Oregonian.

The demand for tariff revision is the most pressing demand upon the United States government. It cannot be juggled by Congress or evaded by the president without invitation to disaster. These things will be better understood by the time Congress meets in December. Then it is reasonably certain, the discussion of the congressional campaign will have demonstrated the temper of the people in terms too plain to be misunderstood.

Worcester Gazette.

President Roosevelt has not been generally supposed to possess the superb tact that was so marked in President McKinley, but an incident at Hartford last evening shows that he is not entirely lacking in that invaluable quality. As a result, the president is today the most popular man in Connecticut, and is as solid with the Democrats as he is with the Republicans of the capital city.

The Salt Palace Theatre

WEEK OF AUGUST 25th.

REFINED VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

The Very Best.

George La Blair, Prof. Lynch, Cloy Elmer, Billie Hart, Gracie Hutchinson, Harry Mann, Louise Bell, Clyde Moore, Joe Adams, the Two Joses, Simmerman and Monrow.

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AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS.

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Easy to Wear. No pressure on Hips or Back. No understraps. Never moves.

Rupture can be cured by wearing the American Silver Truss.

No matter how long standing Or how severe.

No pain. No interruption from business. This is the verdict of Thousands of men who have been cured.

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Where the cars stop, McCormick Building.

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In matters pertaining to Drugs and Medicine, because we make it a point to buy only the best. We do not substitute. Every prescription filled by us is prepared from the freshest and purest drugs it is possible to buy.

We are authorized by the Weather Clerk to recommend our New Soda Fountain, one of the finest in the city. It serves delicious and healthful drinks.

Z. C. M. I. DRUG STORE,

112 Main Street.

These little showers of August and September are what lead us to believe that the fall will begin early—cool nights and occasional days when we want, just enough fire to take the dampness out of the air. That good coal is at your service even now.

BAMBERGER,

The Man on Meighn St.

THE EYES

If there is any sense that needs careful attention it is sight. There are so many chances to ruin it, and only one to return it, (and that is to adopt properly fitted glasses as soon as the slightest weakness is manifest) that one cannot be too careful in looking after the eyes. But when you do need glasses, their adoption should be guided by the judgment of a skilled optician. That's what I claim to be, and my patrons testify that I am. Completely and finely equipped office.

73 WEST FIRST SOUTH.

RUSHMER, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN.

REED & BARTON SILVERWARE.

"Les Cinq Fleurs," a recent creation of rare beauty in flat ware, with hammered designs of the wild rose, poppy, peony, Fleur de Lis and orchid.

No jewelry or silver store in Utah ever made a display of silver surpassing that now being made in our store. Besides several old pieces, we have received a chest of 240 pieces of this exquisite ware.

A special invitation is extended to the ladies of Salt Lake to call and see it.

LYON & CO.,

113 Main St.

Mfg. Jewelers.

Diamond Merchants.

Badly Bitten

Several families in this city have been "bitten" by unscrupulous dealers, who will promise one thing and send something else. Investigation reveals the fact that the B. C. Morris Floral Co. give better value for your money, than any other dealer in the city. McCormick Block and 72 East Second South.

THOS. HORDAY, Mgr.

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CHEAPEST AND BEST.

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60 W. 2nd South,

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SCHOOL SUITS.

We offer this season as a special bargain Boys' Suits, 90c Heavy Vestee Suits, ages 4 to 9 for..... \$1.75 Double Breast Jacket and Knee Pants Suits, ages 8 to 13, for..... \$8.90 MEN'S PROVO MILLS CLOTH SUITS

Also a full assortment of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Pants at prices that will astonish you.

YOU CAN SAVE FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT by buying from us UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, SHIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BLANKETS, L. D. S. Garments, and a full assortment of DRESS GOODS AND FLANNELS.

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OUR GREAT Expansion Sale

IS NOW ON.

7,000 MORE SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE TO BE ADDED TO THIS STORE.

EXPANSION SALE PRICES in our HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENTS.

6 dozen children's Vests, with high neck and long sleeves, in medium-weight, sizes 16 to 24, regular selling price 25c each; Expansion Sale PRICE, any size at..... 12½c

25 dozen ladies' knee-length Jersey-ribbed White Umbrella Drawers, in all sizes, trimmed in 2-inch wide lace, regular 25c grade; EXPANSION SALE PRICE, at..... 19c

Ladies' fine, full, regular-made cotton Sox, in plain or jersey lace drop-stitched, sizes 4 to 6 in pink, blue, red, black and white. Regular 25c sellers, BARGAIN PRICE..... 10c

Ladies' fast black, plain or jersey lace, drop-stitched, seamless cotton Hose, with double ribs, heels and toes, all sizes; a splendid 25c grade; BARGAIN PRICE..... 12½c

Ladies' extra fine cotton Hose, in plain or fancy drop-stitched, fast black or stripes and polka dot fancy colored Hose, regular price 35c to 50c a pair; BARGAIN PRICE..... 25c

BIG DAY AT Lagoon, LABOR DAY,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

It's the closing day of the Season, and the Federation of Labor and Building Trades Council will hold their OFFICIAL CELEBRATION of the day there.

TRAINS LEAVE—7:00, 9:00, 11:00 a.m., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 p.m.

The Quick Cure—the Safe Cure for Headaches.

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CONTAINS NO QUININE